

## CHAPTER .2.12.

### RINDERPEST

#### Article 2.2.12.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for rinderpest (RP) shall be 21 days.

For the purpose of this chapter a case includes an animal infected with rinderpest virus (RPV).

For the purpose of this chapter susceptible animals apply to both domestic and wild artiodactyls.

For the purposes of *international trade*, this chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by RPV, but also with the presence of infection with RPV in the absence of clinical signs.

Ban on vaccination against rinderpest means a ban on administering a RP rinderpest vaccine to any susceptible animal species and a heterologous vaccine against RP rinderpest to any large ruminants or pigs.

1. Animal not vaccinated against rinderpest RP means:
  - a) for large ruminants and pigs: an animal that has received neither a RP-rinderpest vaccine nor a heterologous vaccine against RP rinderpest;
  - b) for small ruminants: an animal that has not received a RP rinderpest vaccine.
2. The following defines the occurrence of RPV rinderpest virus infection:
  - a) RPV rinderpest virus has been isolated and identified as such from an animal or a product derived from that animal; or
  - b) viral antigen or viral RNA specific to RP rinderpest has been identified in samples from one or more animals showing one or more clinical signs consistent with RP rinderpest, or epidemiologically linked to an outbreak of RP rinderpest, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with RP rinderpest; or
  - c) antibodies to rinderpest virus RPV antigens which are not the consequence of vaccination, have been identified in one or more animals with either epidemiological

links to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of RP rinderpest in susceptible domestic or wild animals, or showing clinical signs consistent with recent infection with RP rinderpest.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.2.12.2.

**Rinderpest RP free country Infection free country**

To qualify for inclusion in the existing list of RP free countries, a country should:

Appendix VII (contd)

1. have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;

2. send a declaration to the OIE stating that:

a) there has been no *outbreak* of RP during the past 24 months;

b) no evidence of RPV infection has been found during the past 24 months;

c) no vaccination against RP has been carried out during the past 24 months;

and supply documented evidence that surveillance for both RP and RPV infection in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2. is in operation and that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of RP have been implemented;

3. not have imported since the cessation of vaccination any animals vaccinated against RP.

The country will be included in the list only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.

To be considered free from rinderpest infection, a country should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.2.

Should a localised rinderpest *outbreak* occur in an infection free country, the waiting period before infection free status can be regained shall be as follows:

1. 6 months after the last case where stamping out without vaccination and serological surveillance are applied; or

2. 6 months after the slaughtering of the last vaccinated animal where stamping out

complemented by emergency vaccination (vaccinated animals should be clearly identified with a permanent mark) and serological surveillance are applied; or

3. 12 months after the last *case* or last vaccination (whichever occurs later) where emergency vaccination without slaughter (vaccinated animals should be clearly identified with a permanent mark) and serological surveillance are applied.

Article 2.2.12.3.

### **Disease free country or zone**

To be considered free from the disease, a country or a zone should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.2.

Article 2.2.12.24.

### **Provisionally free country or zone**

To be considered provisionally free from the disease, a country or a zone should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.2.

Article 2.2.12.3

### **Recovery of free status**

When a RP *outbreak* or RPV infection occurs in a RP free country, one of the following waiting periods is required to regain the status of RP free country:

1. 3 months after the last *case* where a *stamping-out policy* and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2.; or
2. 3 months after the slaughter of all vaccinated animals where a *stamping-out policy*, emergency vaccination and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2.; or
3. 6 months after the last *case* or the last vaccination (according to the event that occurs the latest), where a *stamping-out policy*, emergency vaccination not followed by the slaughtering of all vaccinated animals, and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2.

Where a *stamping-out policy* is not practised, the above waiting periods do not apply, and Article 2.2.12.2. applies.

Article 2.2.12.54.

### **Infected country ~~or zone~~**

When the requirements for acceptance as a RP infection free country, a disease free country or zone, or a provisionally free country or zone are not fulfilled, a country or zone shall be considered as RP infected.

Article 2.2.12.6.

*Veterinary Administrations* of countries shall consider whether there is a risk with regard to rinderpest in accepting importation or transit through their territory, from other countries, of the following *commodities*:

1. ruminants and swine;
2. semen of ruminants and swine;
3. embryos/ova of ruminants and swine;
4. products of animal origin (from ruminants and swine);
5. pathological material and biological products (see Chapter 1.4.5. and Section 1.5.). For the purposes of this Chapter, ruminants include animals of the family of Camelidae.

Article 2.2.12.57.

When importing from RP infection free countries, *Veterinary Administrations* should require for RP susceptible animals:

for ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of RP rinderpest on the day of shipment;
2. remained in a RP infection free country since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment.

Article 2.2.12.8.

When importing from rinderpest disease free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for domestic ruminants and swine, and wild ruminants and swine reared under confined conditions the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in a disease free country or zone since birth or for at least the past 3 months;

3. have not been vaccinated against rinderpest;
4. were kept isolated in their *establishment* of origin for the 30 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days;
5. were not exposed to any source of infection during their transportation from the *establishment* of origin to *the place of shipment*.

Article 2.2.12.9.

When importing from disease free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for wild ruminants and swine not reared under confined conditions

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
2. come from a disease free country or zone;
3. have not been vaccinated against rinderpest;
4. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 30 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days;
5. were not exposed to any source of infection during their transportation from the *quarantine station* to *the place of shipment*.

Article 2.2.12.10.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require: for domestic ruminants and swine, and wild ruminants and swine reared under confined conditions the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 21 days before introduction into the *quarantine station* referred to in point 3 below;
3. have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, were isolated in a *quarantine station* for the 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two

occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days.

Article 2.2.12. ~~644~~.

When importing from RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

~~for RP susceptible animals for domestic ruminants and swine, and wild ruminants and swine reared under confined conditions~~

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. ~~RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.; in the country or zone, routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;~~
2. ~~rinderpest~~ RP has not occurred within a 10-kilometre radius of the *establishment* of origin of the animals destined for export for at least 21 days prior to their shipment to the *quarantine station* referred to in point 3b) below;
3. the animals:
  - a) showed no clinical sign of RP rinderpest on the day of shipment;
  - b) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 21 days before introduction into the *quarantine station* referred to in point c) below;
  - c) have not been vaccinated against RP rinderpest, were isolated in a *quarantine station* for the 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for RP rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days;
  - d) were not exposed to any source of infection during their transportation from the *quarantine station* to the *place of shipment*;
4. RP rinderpest has not occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the *quarantine station* for 30 days prior to shipment.

Article 2.2.12. ~~742~~.

When importing from RP rinderpest disease or infection free countries, ~~or from disease free zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

~~for semen of RP susceptible animals domestic ruminants and swine~~

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:
  - a) showed no clinical sign of RP rinderpest on the day of collection of the semen;
  - b) were kept in a disease or infection RP free country, or disease free zone, for at least 3 months prior to collection;
2. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12.13.

~~When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, Veterinary Administrations should require:~~

~~for semen of domestic ruminants and swine~~

~~the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:~~

~~1. the donor animals:~~

- ~~a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of collection of the semen;~~
- ~~b) were vaccinated against rinderpest before the ban referred to in point 3a) of Appendix 3.8.2.; or~~
- ~~e) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;~~

~~2 the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2., as relevant.~~

Article 2.2.12. 844.

When importing from RP infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of RP susceptible animals ~~domestic ruminants and swine~~

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.;

- ~~1. in the country or zone, routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;~~

2. the donor animals:
  - a) showed no clinical sign of RP rinderpest on the day of collection of the semen;
  - b) were kept in an *establishment* where no RP rinderpest susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection, and that RP rinderpest has not occurred within 10 kilometres of the *establishment* for the 21 days before and after collection;
  - c) were vaccinated against RP rinderpest at least 3 months prior to collection; or
  - d) have not been vaccinated against RP rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;
3. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12. 945.

When importing from RP disease or infection free countries, or from disease free zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of domestic RP susceptible animals ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females were kept in an *establishment* located in a RP rinderpest disease or infection free country, or in a disease free zone, at the time of collection;
2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12.16.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females:

- a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest at the time of collection and for the following 21 days;
- b) were kept in an *establishment* where no rinderpest susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection of the embryos;



- e) ~~were vaccinated against rinderpest before the ban referred to in point 3a) of Appendix 3.8.2.; or~~
  - d) ~~have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;~~
2. ~~the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.~~

Article 2.2.12. ~~10.47.~~

When importing from RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of RP susceptible animals domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1. ~~in the country or zone, routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;~~

1. RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.;

2. the donor females:

- a) and all other animals in the *establishment* showed no clinical sign of RP rinderpest at the time of collection and for the following 21 days;
- b) were kept in an *establishment* where no RP rinderpest susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection of the embryos;
- c) were vaccinated against RP rinderpest for at least 3 months prior to collection; or
- d) have not been vaccinated against RP rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for RP-rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;

3. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12. ~~1148.~~

When importing from RP rinderpest infection free countries, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for fresh meat or meat products of susceptible animals ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment comes from animals which have been kept in the country since birth or for at least 3 months prior to slaughter.

Article 2.2.12.19.

~~When importing from disease free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:~~

~~for fresh meat or meat products of domestic ruminants and swine~~

~~the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:~~

- ~~1. the entire consignment comes from animals which have been kept in the country or zone since birth or for at least 3 months prior to slaughter;~~
- ~~2. the animals were slaughtered in an *approved abattoir* located in a disease free zone.~~

Article 2.2.12.20.

~~When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:~~

~~for fresh meat (excluding offal) of domestic ruminants and swine~~

~~the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from:~~

- ~~1. animals which:~~
  - ~~a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest within 24 hours before slaughter;~~
  - ~~b) have remained in the country or zone for at least 3 months prior to slaughter;~~
  - ~~c) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment to the *approved abattoir*;~~
  - ~~d) were vaccinated against rinderpest before the ban referred to in point 3a) of Appendix 3.8.2.; or~~
  - ~~e) were not vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest with negative results during the 21 days prior to slaughter;~~

~~2. deboned carcasses from which the major lymphatic glands have been removed.~~

Article 2.2.12. ~~1224~~.

When importing from RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for fresh meat (excluding offal) of susceptible animals domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat:

~~1. comes from a country or zone where routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;~~

1. comes from a country where RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.;

2. comes from animals which:

- a) showed no clinical sign of RP rinderpest within 24 hours before slaughter;
- b) have remained in the country or zone for at least 3 months prior to slaughter;
- c) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment to the *approved abattoir*, and that RP rinderpest has not occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the *establishment* during that period;
- d) were vaccinated against RP rinderpest at least 3 months prior to shipment to the *approved abattoir*;
- e) had been transported, in a *vehicle* which was cleansed and disinfected before the animals were loaded, directly from the *establishment* of origin to the *approved abattoir* without coming into contact with other animals which do not fulfil the required conditions for export;
- f) were slaughtered in an *approved abattoir* in which no RP rinderpest has been detected during the period between the last *disinfection* carried out before slaughter and the date on which the shipment has been dispatched;

~~3. comes from deboned carcasses from which the major lymphatic glands have been removed.~~

Article 2.2.12. 1322.

When importing ~~from provisionally free countries or zones, or~~ from RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for meat products of susceptible animals domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. only *fresh meat* complying with the provisions of ~~Article 2.2.12.20. or~~ Article 2.2.12. 1221, ~~as relevant~~, has been used in the preparation of the *meat products*; or
2. the *meat products* have been processed to ensure the destruction of the RPV rinderpest virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.1.;
3. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *meat products* with any possible source of RPV rinderpest virus.

Article 2.2.12. 1423.

When importing from RP infection free countries, ~~or from disease free countries or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for milk and milk products intended for human consumption and for products of animal origin (from rinderpest RP susceptible animals) intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from animals which have been kept in the country ~~or zone~~ since birth or for at least 3 months.

Article 2.2.12. 1524.

When importing ~~from provisionally free countries or zones, or~~ from RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for milk and cream

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. these products:
  - a) originate from herds or flocks which were not subjected to any restrictions due to ~~rinderpest~~ RP at the time of *milk* collection;
  - b) have been processed to ensure the destruction of the rinderpest virus RPV in

conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.5. and in Article 3.6.2.6.;

2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of rinderpest virus RPV.

Article 2.2.12. 1625.

When importing ~~from provisionally free countries or zones, or~~ from rinderpest RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for milk products

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. these products are derived from *milk* complying with the above requirements;
2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *milk products* with any potential source of rinderpest virus RPV.

Article 2.2.12. 1726.

When importing ~~from provisionally free countries or zones, or~~ from RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for blood and meat-meals (from susceptible animals domestic or wild ruminants and swine)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the manufacturing method for these products included heating to a minimum internal temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes.

Article 2.2.12. 1827.

When importing from ~~provisionally free countries or zones, or from~~ RP infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for wool, hair, bristles, raw hides and skins (from susceptible animals domestic or wild ruminants and swine)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the rinderpest virus RPV in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.2., Article 3.6.2.3. and Article 3.6.2.4.;
2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of rinderpest virus RPV.

*Veterinary Administrations* can authorise, without restriction, the import or transit through their territory of semi-processed hides and skins (limed hides, pickled pelts, and semi-processed leather - e.g. wet blue and crust leather), provided that these products have been submitted to the usual chemical and mechanical processes in use in the tanning industry.

Article 2.2.12. ~~1928~~.

When importing from ~~provisionally free countries or zones, or from RP~~ infected countries ~~or zones~~, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies and preparations destined for museums (from susceptible animals domestic or wild ruminants and swine)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

1. were completely dried and had no trace on them of skin, flesh or tendon; and/or
2. have been adequately disinfected.

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[Note: International veterinary certificates for animal products coming from ~~provisionally free countries or zones, or RP~~ infected countries ~~or zones~~, may not be required if the products are transported in an approved manner to premises controlled and approved by the Veterinary Administration of the importing country for processing to ensure the destruction of the ~~rinderpest virus~~ RPV as described in Article 3.6.2.2., Article 3.6.2.3. and Article 3.6.2.4.]

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